

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, Adolphe, Collins and
L. Jauvray & Co., Association Vins-
cale.
CLARET, real Château Margaux.
Haut Bages.
L. Esqure Duroc.
BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martel's in
1 dozen cases.
BEER and PORTER in bottle.
BUTTER (Platte) in kegs.
Also,
A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow
METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS.
Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1867.

HENDRIE, PIERRE & LUBIN's Fine As-
sortment of PERFUMES.

Also,
DAWSON & SONS' BOOTS.
For Sale, at greatly Reduced Prices, by
JULES EUZELIER.
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.
Hongkong, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Just Arrived.
2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may
be had at Wholesale Price.
Address "A." Office of this paper.
Hongkong, December 31, 1867.

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.
ENGLISH—Londonberry West Hartley, Straker,
West Hartley.
WELSH—Blaenavon Marthyr.
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Screw Steamer
"MONA,"

693 Tons, 110 Horse-power, Built in 1863,
and classed A 1 at Lloyd's for 9 Years.
For particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, April 30, 1868.

FOR SALE.
150 CASES Marlines' Aromatic BIT-
TERS, superior quality.

100 cases SHERRY.
100 " PORT.

100 " MULLER & CLAUSSSEN.
Hongkong, January 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.
R. W. W. Very Superior DRY
SHERRY in 2 doz.
V. S. D. S. cases.
R. W. W. Superior DRY SHERRY
S. P. S. in 2 doz. cases.
Just received ex "THE TWEED."
Apply to

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE in quarts and pints.
Duo de Montebello.
Eugene Clicquot.
Du St. Marceaux & Co.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Silicated Carbon FILTERS of
various Sizes and Patterns.
Hip Shower BATHS.
RAY & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1868.

FOR SALE.
20,000 CUBIC FEET MANILA
TIMBER, to arrive per
French Barque "MARIA MORTON."
Apply to

REYNVAIN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

FOR SALE.
JUST LANDED.
A FEW cases Superior Manila
CIGARS and CHEROOOTS.
A splendid assortment of genuine
Havana CIGARS.

Russian CIGARETTES.
SIELFELD and ZACHARIAE.
Hongkong, April 29, 1868.

ATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
" BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ's Patent Yellow METAL
SHEATHING, from 20 to 24 oz.
Composition NAILS, Brown Sheathing
FELT at

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.

Assorted French CONFCTIONERY.
Malgas RIBINS in bottles and tins.

PESTLED ALMONDS in tins.
Etc.

PRUNES in bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSEBREASTS,
at

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.

Assorted French CONFCTIONERY.
Malgas RIBINS in bottles and tins.

PESTLED ALMONDS in tins.
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FOR SALE.
YON SAUSAGES in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.

INSPRISES.

NOTICE.

INDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Following Rates will be charged in
ure for Short Period Insurances,
eding 1 month, 1 per cent.
1 month and
exceeding 3... do
months and
exceeding 6... do
months, the full annual rate.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
Guardian Assurance Company,
Hong, April 7 1868.

NOTICE.

URN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
and after this date the following
es will be charged for Short Period
eding one
the month
exceeding
3 months...
months...
months... the full annual rate.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
Hong, April 13, 1868.

DOCKS.

ONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.—\$750,000.

00 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

OMPANY'S DOCKS AT ABER-
EN and WHAMPOA are in full
order, and the attention of Ship-
respectfully solicited to the advan-
tageous Establishments offer for
ing and Repair of Vessels.
owing description of the Premises
t for the information of the

ABERDEEN DOCK,
DOCK No. 1,
GRANITE.

300 feet.
80 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 184 "

do. Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2,
GRANITE.
400 feet.
90 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "

do. Neap Tides, 21 "

DOCK is now under course of con-
struction.
WHAMPOA DOCKS,
DOCK A,
GRANITE.
500 feet.
90 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 16 "

do. Neap Tides, 13 "

can be used either as one or two

DOCK B,
GRANITE.
340 feet.
90 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "

do. Neap Tides, 16 "

are the largest Docks in China
are fitted with every appliance in
Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps,
sure safety and despatch in work.
DOCK C,
WOOD.
200 feet.
10 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 14 "

do. Neap Tides, 11 "

with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D,
WOOD.
104 feet.
10 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 12.6 "

do. Neap Tides, 9.6 "

DOCK E,
WOOD.
150 feet.
10 "

of Water at Spring Tides, 11 "

do. Neap Tides, 8 "

E are Mud Docks available for
els, at very low rates.
WORKSHOPS,
workshops on the Premises, both at
and Whampoa, possess every
necessary for the Repairs of Ships
Machinery. The Engineer's Shops
ied with Lathes, Planing, Screw-
ing, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,
of executing work on the largest
Blacksmith's Shops are equally
ied with plant, and the work is
ured on under the Supervision of
European Engineers.
al Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty
where vessels can lie in 24 feet
take in or out Bulkers, masts, &c.
FARMERS' DEPARTMENT,
company in addition to executing
are prepared to tender for supply
Boilers to Steam-ships for con-
which they have great facilities.
FOUNDRY,
and Brass Castings, either for Ships
al purposes, are executed with the
epat.
STORES,
STORES will (when re-
suply at moderate rates all the
es for Shipwork, such as Paint,
Canvas, &c., &c.)
STEAM TUG,
Company's powerful Steam Tug
0 Horse-power nominal) is always
to the Dock free of charge, and
them back or to Sea at reduced
rates.
further particulars, apply at the
the Company, d'Aguilar Street,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.
The Consignor or Master of any
y reason to complain of the work
ocks, or in any way respect-
arrangements, should address the
on the subject—when their com-
ll receive the immediate attention of
the Company.

ing, October 13, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "BENARES." The Contract Packet "BENARES" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 29th May, at 7 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 28th Inst.; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 28th Inst. until 6 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 6 and 6 A.M. on the 29th May will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 5 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 6 A.M. on the 29th May.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.00 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-
payment is compulsory must be prepaid
by Hong Kong Postage Stamps.

Indefinite-stamped Letters addressed to
the United Kingdom will be sent on,
charged with a sum of One Shilling in
addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 6 A.M. on the 29th May
will not be forwarded unless the Late
Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unmarked
addressed to places to which they can-
not be forwarded unpaid, will be opened
and returned to the writers as early
as possible, but no guarantee can be
given that such Letters, if posted after
9 P.M. on the 28th Inst., will be returned
until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamp should be placed on the
upper right hand corner of the corre-
spondence, except in cases where they
may be used in payment of "Late Fees,"
when the Stamp or Stamps representing
the late fee should be placed on the
lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar
will be conducted in the Cents pro-
scribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and
the Proclamation of the 22nd January,
1864, and no other Cents, but those
therein specified will either be received
or given in change in fractional parts
of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made
in the current Dollars of the Colony or
Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS AND FAMILIES requiring Su-
perior Hotel Accommodation will find
it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.Breakfast, 9 A.M.
Tiffin, 1 P.M.
Dinner, 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours.

Regular Daily Meal at \$30 per month.

The undermentioned Papers are filed—
China Mail, Daily Press, China Express,
Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer,
Scientific American, China Punch.

ICED DRINKS.
Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24 P. IMPERIAL 8vo.
Illustrated with Photographs.

Conducted by C. LANGDON DAVIES,
Published for the Proprietor by NORONHA
& SONS, Government Printers,
HONGKONG.

Shanghai: A. H. CARVALHO ;
London: W. ALLAN & Co. ;
Paris: C. BOERANI.By any of whom subscribers' names will
be received.

Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.

In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila
and Bangkok, \$1.50 ;

In Great Britain, \$2.50 ;

In France, \$3.50. Ics. 50.

Hongkong, March 10, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE,
A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, ILLUSTRATED WITH
PHOTOGRAPHS, CONDUCTED BY
C. LANGDON DAVIES.

No. 6, May 2nd, 1868.

Contents.

ROUND HONGKONG IN THE DAISY (illust-
rated).MANIFESTATIONS LETTER WRITTEN BY
M. HOMME FOR THE INQUISITION AT
HOME.A FRIEND OF HER BROTHER, A NOVELLETTE,
Op. V.

SENSATION POETRY.

THE STREET LETTER-WRITER (illustrated).

A TRIP TO JAPAN.

PASSING EVENTS.

Illustrations.

THE COURSE OF "THE DAISY" OFF KOW-
LOON IN THE EARLY MORNING.

THE STREET LETTER-WRITER.

Subscription, \$7.50 per quarter, payable
in advance.Hongkong, Noronha & Sons; Shanghai,
H. de Carvalho; London, W. Allen &
Co.; Paris, C. Bonanni.

Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclu-
sive of postage) Tls. 12 per annum; payable
in advance.No packet must exceed two feet in length,
breadth or depth; exceeding these dimen-
sions it cannot be forwarded through the
Post.

As regards PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This
rule excludes all articles of a sensible na-
ture; and indeed, whatever may have a va-
lue of its own, apart from its use as a
pattern, and the quantity of any material
or parchment (to the exclusion of letters
whether sealed or open); and the Books,
Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed,
written or plain, or any mixture of the
three.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or cov-
ering of the same or of a portion thereof,
will be allowed, whether such binding be
loose or attached; as also rollers in the case
of prints, markers (whether of paper or
otherwise) in the case of Books, and in
short whatever is necessary for the safe
transmission of literary or artistic matter
or usually appears thereto.

Every Book packet must be either with-
out a cover, or in a cover open at the ends
or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or
sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length,
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three.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This
rule excludes all articles of a sensible na-
ture; and indeed, whatever may have a va-
lue of its own, apart from

Shipping.

FOR VICTORIA & PORT TOWNSEND,
(Puppet Sound.)
The British Ship
"SARAH MARCH,"
Captain MORTON, will have
early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To follow the
"John L. Dinnock,"
the American ship
"RETNAW,"
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

P. M. S. S. Co.'S STEAMER "CHINA,"
FROM YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.
UNSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo not called for within 24 hours after
arrival will be landed and stored at risk and
expense of Consignees.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 19, 1868. 26my

"WINDWARD" FROM NEW YORK.
UNSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
countersignature, and take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Those having the option of delivery at
this or Shanghai are requested to state at
once, at which port delivery will be taken.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 5, 1868.

THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.
1 Basket Feathers

Ex "Donai," 7th January, 1868.
1 Case Paper.

Ex "Imperatrice," 7th April, 1868.
8 Cases Liquors.

De Rostang, 3rd May, 1868.
1 Parel Gold.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.
SAUNDERS will undertake the business
of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DRING, Esq., at Foochow will be
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Captain Min.

Padoga Anchorage.

Foochow.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR RYCLE HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at
this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and
General Commission Agent under the Style
or Firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

Foochow, April 13, 1868. 16ju

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr
ESIL MAIRAZ and Mr JAMES WEAVER
in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and
Mr FREDERIC C. ADAMS and Mr LEOPOLD
KAHN are this day admitted as Partners.

REISS & Co.

China and Japan, May 1, 1868. 16ju

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this Port
as a General Storekeeper and Commission
Agent.

JAMES EDWARDS.

89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr
W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased
on the 1st January, 1866.

ROSMAN & Co.

Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

I HAVE this day established myself as a
General Commission Merchant under the
style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.

W. C. VAN OORDT.

Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
a General Commission Merchant, under
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr A.
FERGUSON in our Firm ceased on
the 1st day of November, 1866.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

THE Business will be henceforth carried
on under the same Name by the Undersigned.

A. D. MITCHELL,

J. D. MEYERS, and

HENRY FEHRS.

Hongkong, December 16, 1867. 16-68

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance
Broker, Commission Agent, &c., hitherto
carried on by myself, will henceforward be
conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.
HOOK, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.

Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr CLAUDE BUDDE
to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
RICHARD B. PARK in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868. 30ju

NOTICE.
MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been
admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr George E.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to
sign our Firm for prosecution from
this date.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD
was admitted a Partner in our Firm
on 1st January, 1868.

J. McDONALD & Co.,
Shipwrights.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868. 1ag

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with
the Firm of Messrs THOM. HUNT & Co.
ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is autho-
rized to sign our name at Canton from
this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st day of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.
1 Basket Feathers

Ex "Donai," 7th January, 1868.
1 Case Paper.

Ex "Imperatrice," 7th April, 1868.
8 Cases Liquors.

De Rostang, 3rd May, 1868.
1 Parel Gold.

Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.
1 Basket Feathers

Ex "Donai," 7th January, 1868.
1 Case Paper.

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8 Cases Liquors.

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1 Parel Gold.

Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

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8 Cases Liquors.

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Hongkong, May 16, 1868.

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1 Basket Feathers

Ex "Donai," 7th January, 1868.
1 Case Paper.

Ex "Imperatrice," 7th April, 1868.
8 Cases Liquors.

De Rostang, 3rd May, 1868.
1 Parel Gold.

Hongkong, September 25, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a
good view of the Harbour from the
North side. The House contains eight good
Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front
and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms and
Godowns on ground floor.

TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

STORAGE
CAN be had in First Class Granite Go-
downs at Wanchai, on very moderate
Terms.

For particulars, apply to
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,
Stanley Street.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interests and Responsibility of Mr
RICHARD B. PARK in our Firm, ceased
on the 31st March, 1868.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1868. 30ju

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been
admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date Mr George E.
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 16, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD
was admitted a Partner in our Firm
on 1st January, 1868.

J. McDONALD & Co.,
Shipwrights.

Hongkong, May 1, 1868. 1ag

NOTICE.

MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is autho-
rized to sign our name at Canton from
this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.

Temperature.

	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
meter, ...	29.960	29.884
Bulb, ...	82	81
Bulb, ...	82.0	82.0
Bulb, ...	78.0	79.0
sun. S. Rgr., ...	—	86.0
sun. S. Rgr.,	74.0	—
Sun's Rays, ...	124	—
sun. Rain on Grass, ...	73.0	—
hrs. (, above, ...	0.00	—
... E. calm	2	0
... 5	3	—
... 4	3	—
... Fine. Fine.	—	—

GIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS IN HONGKONG.

JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11 A.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonel Captain. Afternoon 5 o'clock.—Rev. Warren.

THE CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening 3 P.M.

STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. T. R. Stevenson, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Worship. Very Rev. T. Rainford, P.P. In the morning at 5.30, 1st Mass.; 6.30, Service in English; by Rev. T. Borgholm; 7, 3rd Mass.; 8th Mass with Scrivenor Portuguese; Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 1, in Chinese by the Rev. S. Chu; at Scrivenor in Portuguese; 6, Benediction.

FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring. In the morning, at 7, Mass with in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Xav. the Roman Catholic Reformatory, Point, Rev. B. Vigano.

THE FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke, every Sunday, at half past ten A.M., in Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, Point.

THE HOME.—Evening Service, at Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.

PHILADELPHIAN SYNAGOGUE.—Lynd-Terrace. Service at 3 P.M. every

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

columns are open to all who wish to the public on legitimate grounds, but not hold ourselves responsible for the contents of our correspondents' communications addressed to this paper, not necessarily for publication, but as a mark of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

FOREIGN OFFICE POLICY.

we more than once pointed out from the sin for which Her Majesty's Minister at Peking or theular service generally may have to as regards their individual acts, is a vast deal of blame on account of their shortcomings to be credited to the Foreign Office. A remarkable con of this assertion has come to our edge, and we give it publicity in that British residents in this country are able to form an opinion as to our memorials, associations, and so are likely to affect the progress of relations with China. In comment on Sir R. Alcock's despatch concerning the coal mines, we observed how his opinions appeared to have one a change within the last seven.

The mystery is now explained, in one sense satisfactory as regards Alcock personally. The despatch coal mines expressed his own views; the recent productions which excited so much unfavourable comment in China express purely and simple opinions of the Foreign Office.

At the end of last year the Government—by whom influenced we know not we are reasonably suspect by most left-handed of officials, Mr. Alcock—had it appear come to the conclusion that the outcry about revising treaty with China was "all nonsense."

More than that a definite resolution had come to abandon for the that leading policy in China which us in the position of the chief interested. The reasons for this are alleged to be that we have had all the trouble while others have reaped the benefits of our. And it was decided that while we maintain our present position, for our own interests, keep up a front for the suppression of piracy and protection of Hongkong, we entirely abandon the initiative, leave to France and the United all progressive movements in the any concessions obtained being guaranteed to British subjects "favoured-nation" clause in the.

Under these circumstances the despatches addressed to Minister at Peking may be conceived. Sir Rutherford's will to forward the Burlingame Envoy to accept Mr. Hart's views on to the Chinese version

scandalous accusation against an firm, and to seek some means of big, by accusations directed against scoundrel community, his apparent of opinions (but in reality the progressive orders he has received) public at large, are, if not excused,

Nothing can afford a more decided proof of the vital importance that the representatives of the Mercantile Community should thoroughly comprehend the intentions of the foreign office than this little episode. Over and over again has the position we have indicated been exemplified by recent events. The failure of the Lay-Oborne affair—which, despite the doubts thrown upon the correctness of our views, we still reiterate was, so far as Mr. Lay personally was concerned, the result of deliberate diplomatic deception on the part of Sir F. Bruce, and of gross carelessness and bad faith on the part of the Foreign Office—the rebuff met with by Sir M. Stevenson; and numberless other cases, easily remembered, directly prove that the primary difficulty to be overcome is the possibility of arriving at anything like a true idea of what the Foreign Office intends to do in any given case. Not that much is gained by a mere knowledge of its supposed intentions at the time of interview. Nothing is done unless a distinct and binding avowal is obtained of its proposed line of action, and that is such a manner as to be capable of use to make it keep its word. Here we have an object of the greatest importance to British interests in China. Naturally imagining that the Foreign Office was still, as ten years since, in favor of those interests being advanced by all proper means; the entire body of British subjects set to work, and in one way or another place their views before the government. Yet here in a moment all previous calculations are upset, and the memorials produced become so much waste-paper by the discovery that anterior to their reception in England it had been decided that "our past policy was to be abandoned." It is to be hoped that the various communities will unanimously request from the government, or endeavour to elicit through some independent member, a distinct statement of its intentions. If nothing is to be done let us know it. If anything is to be done let us be made aware of the general course about to be pursued. But at least let some endeavour be made to put an end to such an anomalous state of affairs as the existence of a large and important community "represented" by a minister who is compelled to stifle their just demand; a Foreign office totally ignoring the wants of the very section of Her Majesty's subjects for which it is legislating; and a Minister who is the mere puppet of the one and an object of derision to the other.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN BALL, Acting Attorney General.

Two other informations are filed against the same defendant on the same libel: one by Sr. Horta, the other on behalf of Sr. Amaral. For the present all that the defendant has say about either is, that "Barkin is willin'—an oracular utterance which the learned Attorney General will doubtless understand; though there may be something of mystery in it to the "most illustrious" people who have invoked his aid.

LOCAL.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a leading firm for the following report which is authentic:—"The *Taiping* left Hongkong May 12th at 7 A.M. and arrived at the White Dogs on the 14th at 6 P.M., making the passage in 50 hours.

We have been shewn a set of local photographs, from the camera of Messrs. Floyd & Co., of such very unusual excellence, that we take the opportunity of drawing public attention to them. They are produced by a new apparatus known as "D'Almeida and Ross lens," which possesses the extraordinary faculty of correctly focussing all objects within a range extending to 100 degrees or more than a right angle. We are unable to give a full description of this immense improvement in photographic apparatus, but the principal point seems to be in the great concavity of the inside, and convexity of the outside, of the lens. But whatever the means used, the results are surprising. The New Hotel—the Cliffs—the entire Race Course (a perfect gone) of photography—the Aberdeen, and a host of other pictures taken from the harbour and the shore are presented with an effect with which no photographs hitherto existing in Hongkong can, we believe, compare. In size they average some nine inches by six or seven mounted, about 16 inches by 16, and Mr. Floyd proposes to give the public a choice of fifty out of some hundred and thirty—either exclusive Hongkong views, a hundred sail of vessels are likely to return to this country, without their freight," with intent to traduce the Emperor of Russia, and to interrupt and distract the friend-ships subsisting between that country and Great Britain.

Jean Peltier was found guilty upon an information, charging him with having published a malicious libel, with intent to libel the Emperor of Russia, the Chief Consul of the French Republic, and to excite and provoke the citizens of the said Republic to deprive the said Napoleon Bonaparte of his consular dignity, and to kill and destroy him, and to interrupt the friendship and peace subsisting between our Lord the King and his subjects and he said Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Republic. The most obnoxious passages of the libel were these:

"... eternal disgrace of France—Casan, on the banks of the Rubicon, has against him in his quarrel, the Senate, Pompey, and Cato; and in the plains of Pharsala, if fortune is unequal, if you must yield to the destinies, Rome in this sad reverse against the last Romans."

"... As for me, far from envying his (Bonaparte's) lot, let him name (I consent to it) his worthy successor; carried on his shield, let him be elected Emperor!" Finally (and Rounouls recalls the thing to mind), I wish that on the morrow he may have his apotheosis Amen!" Upon the trial, Lord Ellenborough, C. J. referred to the case of Lord George Gordon and Vint, and said, "I lay it down as law, that any publication which tends to disgrace, revile, and defame persons of considerable situations of power and dignity in foreign countries, may be taken to be, and treated as a libel; and particularly where it has a tendency to interrupt the amity and peace between the two countries."

By the statute 35 H. 8. c. 14. it is made felony to declare any false prophecy upon occasion of arms, fields, or letters."

It has been from early times considered an offence of Common Law, to attempt by means of false rumours to alarm the public of provisions, or other necessities of life.

And in Mich. Term, 39 and 40 Eliz. it was, after conference and mature deliberation, resolved by all the Justices, that the price of hops, did, at Worcester, in the lease of divers hop dealers and planters, declare that the then present stock of hops was nearly exhausted, and would be exhausted before the crop of hops then growing could be brought into the market, and that there would soon be a scarcity of hops, with intent and design, by such rumours and reports, to induce dealers in hops not to carry any to market for sale. When the defendant was brought up to receive judgment, his counsel objected that the counts charging him with having spread rumours to enhance the price of hops, did not aver that the rumours were false, and that it should at least have been stated, that the price of the commodity had, in fact, been raised by the rumours.

Chin Chee z. Leong Fong chow. Action to recover \$80.00 money due on a promissory note dated 25th March last. The plaintiff said that during the time the defendant had no employment, he asked her for a loan and the money she gave him by her own hands. The defendant said that the plaintiff was a keeper of an unlicensed brothel; he had quarrelled with her sometime ago, therefore she brought a false action against him. Judgment for plaintiff.

Wing-lau-lung v. Ho Cheong shui. This action was brought to recover \$43.60, for a share of business in "Shui Loong" silk and satin shop. This case was adjourned from the 14th April. Owing to the fact that there had been no translation of certain Chinese documents the case was further adjourned until Thursday next.

Chin Chee z. Leong Fong chow. Action to recover \$80.00 money due on a promissory note dated 25th March last. The plaintiff said that during the time the defendant had no employment, he asked her for a loan and the money she gave him by her own hands. The defendant said that the plaintiff was a keeper of an unlicensed brothel; he had quarrelled with her sometime ago, therefore she brought a false action against him. Judgment for plaintiff.

Anan v. Fong Aho. To recover \$8, house rent due for the period of 17 months and 7 days. The defendant persistently denied that she ever rented any room from the plaintiff; the room she now lives in is rented from a woman named Fong Aho who is a tenant of the plaintiff. Judgment was given against defendant for full amount.

Leong, the Emperor Napoleon's tea Vat, had a fortune of £20,000; his solicitor, Muller, began his career with salary of £400.

CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS BY THE CROWN.

The following chapter on "publications against convenience," is taken from *Starke's on Slander* (1813). From it our readers will learn the nature of the occasions on which the Crown has resorted to criminal informations for libel. The last known instance of such a proceeding as the Crown of England prosecuting at the instance of a foreign government, in the United Kingdom is so far back as 1802, when the defendant was, by the judgment aforesaid principally to have been founded. It was contended by the counsel for the prosecution, that "the spreading of rumours, whether true or false, if done with an malicious intent to produce a public detriment, is indictable upon general principles of law, in the same manner as publishing a libel, however true the facts stated may be; and that in Jolliffe's case, the endeavour to procure certain persons to be appointed overseers, was held criminal, through the criminality consisted in the intent only, which was to derive a private advantage." It seems, however, to be clear that no malice will render an act indictable, which is in itself innocent; the question therefore is, whether the publication of real facts (the knowledge of which may affect the price of provisions or of merchandise) can be considered as detrimental to the community; if it can, then a malicious intention (that is to say) in the absence of rebutting evidence, is to be presumed; if it cannot, no malice can render it criminal. In many cases, the publication of such facts would rather affect the interests of individuals, than those of the community. If, for instance, a person were truly to publish, that the foreign markets were glutted with a particular commodity, that British wares, of the same description, which tends to produce any public inconvenience or calamity. Under this division, those rank the first in respect of the magnitude of their results, which tend to interrupt the good understanding which prevails between this country and others, by malicious reflections upon those who are possessed of high rank and influence in foreign states. Since the natural tendency of these is to involve the government in a foreign war, their authors have, in several instances, been punished as offenders at common law.

Thus in the case of the King v. D'Elon,

nothing can afford a more decided proof of the vital importance that the representatives of the Mercantile Community should thoroughly comprehend the intentions of the foreign office than this little episode. Over and over again has the position we have indicated been exemplified by recent events. The failure of the Lay-Oborne affair—which, despite the doubts thrown upon the correctness of our views, we still reiterate was, so far as Mr. Lay personally was concerned, the result of deliberate diplomatic deception on the part of Sir F. Bruce, and of gross carelessness and bad faith on the part of the Foreign Office—the rebuff met with by Sir M. Stevenson; and numberless other cases, easily remembered, directly prove that the primary difficulty to be overcome is the possibility of arriving at anything like a true idea of what the Foreign Office intends to do in any given case. The last known instance of such a proceeding as the Crown of England prosecuting at the instance of a foreign government, in the United Kingdom is so far back as 1802, when the defendant was, by the judgment aforesaid principally to have been founded. It was contended by the counsel for the prosecution, that "the spreading of rumours, whether true or false, if done with an malicious intent to produce a public detriment, is indictable upon general principles of law, in the same manner as publishing a libel, however true the facts stated may be; and that in Jolliffe's case, the endeavour to procure certain persons to be appointed overseers, was held criminal, through the criminality consisted in the intent only, which was to derive a private advantage." It seems, however, to be clear that no malice will render an act indictable, which is in itself innocent; the question therefore is, whether the publication of real facts (the knowledge of which may affect the price of provisions or of merchandise) can be considered as detrimental to the community; if it can, then a malicious intention (that is to say) in the absence of rebutting evidence, is to be presumed; if it cannot, no malice can render it criminal. In many cases, the publication of such facts would rather affect the interests of individuals, than those of the community. If, for instance, a person were truly to publish, that the foreign markets were glutted with a particular commodity, that British wares, of the same description,

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Alvan McLean, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has within the past year made a tour of inspection over the entire route of the Company, from New York to Hongkong, spending considerable time at the principal points, carefully examining its affairs and the conduct of its agents and servants; and inaugurating such reforms and making such improvements as the wants of the service required.

In the outset, the President refers to his first report to stockholders, exhibiting the condition of the Company on the 1st of May, 1861. At that time the assets were \$4,201,283 showing a surplus above capital of \$2,201,283. Of the 11 steamers then enumerated in the assets, only two now remain in active service, namely, the Golden Age and Taboga. The latter is employed at Panama, and will soon be superseded by the new steamer Ancón, recently constructed at that port. During the year ending April 30, 1861, the Company carried 23,800 passengers, 10,444 tons of freight and \$41,203,000 in treasure. During the year ending October 31, 1861, \$2,792,400 Year ending October 31, 1862, \$4,013,008 Year ending January 31, 1863, \$7,151,353

The principal items included in these aggregate were as follows:

From 1861. 1865. 1868.

Pass. \$1,873,574 \$1,903,655 \$3,056,861

Freight. 681,591 1,464,265 2,763,157

Int. & divs. 59,157 248,243 1,185,343

Surplus. 176,163 398,844 145,403

Total, \$2,792,400 \$4,013,008 \$7,151,353

The total net earnings of the Company during the period of seven years ending October 31, 1867, amounted to \$14,938,989. The cash dividends paid to the stockholders during the same period amounted to \$9,364,985. The difference of \$6,661,989 has been meanly invested in aid of the construction of the splendid fleet of 12 new steamers, by the active portion of which the business of the Company is now almost entirely performed, and in the creation of valuable and necessary facilities of all kinds, to which causes is largely attributable the steady augmentation of our assets, as shown by the books, from about \$4,000,000 in 1861 to \$22,000,000 in 1868.

The following refers to the China branch of the service:—

A steamer is now despatched from each terminus—San Francisco and Hongkong—every six weeks, touching at Yokohama, Japan; between which port and Shanghai, a branch steamer runs by way of the Island Sea touching at its chief ports.

The arrival in the East was timely in many respects, and most fortunately prevented the consummation of what must have proved a disastrous blow to the business of the Company, which was over without any exhibition of the fine art of uncharity which consists in dwelling for three volumes upon the brink of a moral cesspool; but now we have changed all that. Hot novels are constructed upon a different principle. Courteous might repel; you have the snake without rattle, and in our studies or club-rooms, where *Maudie* is in requisition, we can get glimpses of the most secret recesses of the heart as it burns with the fire of passions, and leaps in its ardor into positively scorning flames of guilty affection. For in a hot novel the love must be improper—it is nothing to speak of, if not improper. The fact of its being adulterous imports to it a relish which the fair writer never for a moment allows you to pass over; she commands it on that score as strongly as a host commands his wife. In the days of Fielding or Smollett passages of this sort invariably led to dire consequences, and the affair was over without any exhibition of the fine art of uncharity which consists in dwelling for three volumes upon the brink of a moral cesspool; but now we have changed all that. Hot novels are constructed upon a different principle. Courteous might repel; you have the snake without

THE WEAPON WHICH KILLED SHIPBUILDING.

There has been no time during the last half-century when shipbuilding was so completely prostrated as now. It is strange that this interest, which was once the glory of the country, should on any pretext be taxed out of existence. We first knocked the bottom out of our steam fleet, so far as it was employed between the United States and Europe, by withholding all subsidies. Then by a system of taxation, under the most fatal of tariffs, we have ruined the business of shipbuilding in the United States. The leading builders are doing nothing. A few have gone to Canada and Nova Scotia, where timber is cheaper and the duties are not oppressive. A part of the old mercantile fleet is under the British flag, where it took refuge in the times of the Alabama and other pirates, and was not permitted to change flag after the war. And so it turns out that the country whose ships competed with the mercantile fleets of all the world, must seek the aid of foreign bottoms to convey its own goods to market. The following table of tariff duties on a ship of 1,000 tons, furnished by Donald McKay, shows, in a small compass, the way in which the shipbuilding interest has been killed:

Iron, 120,000 lbs.	\$1,200.00
Iron spikes, 9,361 lbs.	249.15
Galvanized spikes, 3,409 lbs.	63.23
Chestings, 14,408 lbs.	216.12
Chain, cables, and rigging chains, 53,300 lbs.	1,467.50
Androcks, 10,700 lbs.	249.75
Masts, and tails for to, 20,338 lbs.	711.83
Salt, 1,200 lbs.	216.00
Manila, 12,423 lbs.	310.67
Hemp, 23,774 lbs.	263.22
Duck for sails and house-tops, including square sails, 7,180 lbs.	714.90
Clinch rings, 1,800 lbs.	36.00
Foreign white pine lumber and decking.	825.00
Foreign hickory-tack knees.	130.00
Copper bolts, composition, castings, paints, oils, crookery, cabin trimmings, nails, and sundry outlays.	1,225.00
Total dutiable articles for 1,000 ton ship (gold).	\$8,664.43

And the evil here illustrated only operates less disastrously on the Pacific coast because we have only just begun to build ships. But a tariff of over \$5,000 upon the material of a ship of moderate size, more than represents all the profit which the builder could make. If a drawback were permitted of the duties upon all the articles enumerated, as far as they are used in the construction of American ships, perhaps the requisite relief would be afforded. We know no good reason why every Senator and Representative from the Pacific coast should not co-operate in bringing about so desirable an end.—*Bulletin*.

GREAT KENTUCKY CROW ROOST.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20, 1868.

One of the most remarkable sights in Kentucky is the crow roost, seven miles from Lexington, on the Danville Pike. The roost is so old that the mind of the oldest inhabitant of the blue grass region runneth not to the contrary. Many years ago the roost was nearer Lexington, but as the trees were cut away the crows moved southwards, always seeking the next piece of timber. At the present there are no large forests in the country near the city, so many pieces of timber have been called into requisition to fledge their black highnesses. Hundreds sleep in the open fields for want of a limb, and the wrangle over a desirable bed in a tree-top is something fearful. By the amount of cawing and jawing done every evening, we should think the question of reconstructing the roost, or moving it altogether, was under discussion. Whether the crows will ever abandon their ancient roost is a matter of some doubt, but judging by the fact that hundreds, if not to say thousands, have already given up the trees and roost on the ground, we incline to the opinion that when there are no more trees all will content themselves with a bed on mother earth. A gentleman, who lives near the roost, and who has a fine locust grove in front of his house, was surprised one evening to see it black with crows. For a time all went on well, but the roost became popular, and every evening there was a wrangle for the place who would get it. As the desirable place would hold only a few hundred, and there were some thousands who nightly applied for lodgings, the noise and confusion became intolerable. Sometimes in the middle of the night an overloaded limb would break, and then a battle would ensue, lasting not infrequently till daylight. Tired out with the din that banished the idea of sleep, one night, the old fellow and his son salled out with shot-guns and slew some hundreds of their annoying visitors. Next morning the crows were all gone, and returned no more to the grove.

The other evening we drove out to the roost, and witnessed a sight we had never seen before. It was 4 o'clock when we arrived on the ground, and already the crows had begun to arrive. At sundown they were coming from all directions, and long lines continued entering the woods from every quarter until dark. Each flock had its filer or leader, who drew over the tree-tops until he found his roost, when the head of the column alighted, the rest circling round and round winding themselves about their chief. Only a few crows would light on the same tree where the leader had lighted, from which fact we judged he is a sort of aristocratic personage, who does not associate with the common herd, and that the persons who slept on his tree were his royal family and crown high in authority in his flock. Whether we imagine it or not, certain it is that on one tree only two or three crows sat, who kept up an incessant cawing, and every now and then one would alight on a tree, and then flying to an approaching flock, would return and apparently report to an old fellow who sat on the topmost branch, and never quitted his position, but kept flapping his wings and constantly quibbling about something. He may have been the king of all the crows, and we regretted exceedingly that we did not understand the crow language, so we could report him correctly to the readers of the *Commercial*. At times the venerable cawer spoke in a highly excited and guttural tone, and, if we may be allowed to judge by his motions, he was considerable of a tyrant in his governmental affairs. The crows did not seem afraid of us, and were evidently used to human visitors. We drove up quite close to trees bending beneath their weight, but these birds usually so shy, did not mind us much, until my companion imitated the explosion of a gun, when a scene that beggars description followed. Instantly cries rose from all parts

of the woods, and thousands of crows flew into the air, circling round and round us, cawing vociferously. At times the noise was so great that, although sitting side by side in the buggy we had to speak loudly in order to be heard by each other. Having raised great distress among our black friends, we drove off, but for miles saw flocks in the air still coming to roost. The rustle of the wings in flying was one of the most peculiar sounds we ever heard; a large flock passing silently over our heads, we paused to listen, and could liken the noise to nothing but the flutter of a million fans, or the rustling of vast piles of silk. Although the crows will not abandon their roost, it is a most annoying and unsafe one, the boys from the city and adjoining farms frequently going out with dogs and guns, and killing hundreds of them. On a dark night they will not fly from a torch, and if it is wet and drizzling you can hardly start them up. A few have gone to Canada and Nova Scotia, where timber is cheaper and the duties are not oppressive. A part of the old mercantile fleet is under the British flag, where it took refuge in the times of the Alabama and other pirates, and was not permitted to change flag after the war. And so it turns out that the country whose ships competed with the mercantile fleets of all the world, must seek the aid of foreign bottoms to convey its own goods to market. The following table of tariff duties on a ship of 1,000 tons, furnished by Donald McKay, shows, in a small compass, the way in which the shipbuilding interest has been killed:

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.—The American papers give full details of a frightful accident which recently occurred on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Buffalo. The *Rochester Express* says:—“The train was some two hours behind time, and passed Angola at a high rate of speed. About half a mile from Angola a bridge spans Big Sister Creek. The rails are laid on the deck of the bridge, and the road timed. When within a few feet of the structure, from some unexplained cause, the two rear coaches were thrown from the rails. The first coach pitched endwise from the south side of the embankment, and brought up with a terrific crash at the edge of the creek, the perpendicular fall being over 30ft. The passengers—over 50 in all—were thrown to the lower end of the coach in one strangled mass, the under ones resting on a hot stove, from which flames were rapidly enveloping them. Another lighted stove rested on those who were uppermost of the mass, and all but two of the 50 or more who were in the car when Angola was passed perished. The car and its precious freight were burned to cinders within twenty minutes. Many were killed doubtless by the fall. The body of a man with the legs burned off was taken from the debris, and it was the only body of the whole that could be recognized. The rear coach rolled down the north side of the embankment, and must have turned over more than once. It finally landed on one side diagonally with the track. From this car 18 dead bodies had been taken out when our informant was on the spot. About 50ft of the roofing of the bridge was torn up by the first coach.” The *Buffalo Express* adds:—“The horror of the situation was sufficient without that which instantly became added by the igniting of the splintered wreck from the overturned stove. A moment, as one of the three sole survivors describes it, and the whole was enveloped in flames, which had been placed there to excite a secondary fermentation. But what was this to the perverse stomach of a gentleman in a case cited by Dr. Prout, who was poisoned by eating a mutation chop? The most digestible of all flesh to the ordinary mortal, was to him positively as poisonous as though he had eaten toadstools. It was at first imagined by his physicians that his dislike to this kind of meat arose from mere fancy, and in order to test him, muton disguised was served to him after other flesh-meat, but always with the same result—violent vomiting and diarrhoea. Indeed, the effect upon him was so great that he had been kept upon a muton diet, Dr. Prout, believed he would have died.”—*Cassell's Magazine*.

A STORY FROM PARIS.—A Paris letter tells the following story of a Twelfth Fete in that city: A wealthy family in the aristocratic boulevard Malesherbes, were amusing themselves in seeking the king's portion, or the ring in the festival cake, when a lady of the company says to the hostess—“I wish my portion to be given to the poorest little boy we can find in the street.” The servant was despatched on this freezing night, and not far from the house he found a ragged urchin, trembling with cold and hunger. He brought him up, as ordered, into the gay saloon where a thousand lights glittered and a sparkling gladdened the eyes of the poor little fellow. Dumbfounded and surprised, he drew the portion which the benevolent lady had promised, and, as luck would have it, the little fellow found the “ring,” (means they use in Paris instead,) and of course he was “king.” They all shouted out that being a king he must choose a queen. He was asked so to do, and looking round the company he chose the very lady who had proposed to cede her portion of the cake. He was asked why he chose her. He said, “I don't know! I like looks the most like mother!” “Mother whose mother?” “My mother! I never knew her, but was stolen away from her, and here is her portrait!” With this he drew from off his ragged coat a likeness which proved to be that of the very lady herself, who, in Italy, had her child stolen from her, and now he turns up a poor little ragged Savoyard, dragging along a miserable existence in Paris, while his mother, by an intuition, perhaps, felt in that the air near to where she was, was one so dear to her.

ILL-TREATING CHINAMEN.—If an American citizen, the poorest and humblest that ever landed in China, while standing quietly in a public street of Canton watching the process of packing tea by the natives of the country, were set upon by a force of pigtailed scoundrels and wantonly subjected to indignity and abuse, the U. S. Consul would demand the punishment of the offenders, and if the Celestial authorities refused to comply with a civil request for justice and protection his demand would be backed by the naval force in Chinese waters.

The full measure of justice we ask for in China we must ourselves give here; not because China, though weak in war, may some day be powerful; not because it is our duty to preserve amicable relations with that Government; but because if we do not protect Chinese in this city the limbs and lives of American citizens will not be secure in China; but because it is the honor of the United States and the credit of San Francisco that is degraded, and not the person of the assaulted Chinaman, in such acts as it is alleged were committed by ruffians in Commercial Street on Saturday evening. All the anti-club clubs to the contrary—Judge Province's Democratic proclivities to the contrary—while Chinamen are permitted by Congress to take up their abode in this country, we must treat them decently, and those who assault them must be appropriately punished.—*Bulletin*.

Major General Sir T. M. Biddulph, keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse, has, by Her Majesty's command, sent a donation of £2 through the Rev. A. F. Douglas, to Mr. W. Huine, of Grosvenor Moor, near Alnwick. Mr. Huine's wife having recently been confined of four children at one birth. Two of the children have died. The gift was sent with the explanation that the usual donation in such cases was only given when all the children lived.

On Saturday last the Aylesbury branch of magistrate, at their annual session for the appointment of parish officers for the several parishes in their division, appointed Mrs. Sarah Wooster to the office of overseer of the poor and surveyor of highways for the parish of Ilmote, there being no other person resident there so well qualified to perform the duties. Last year the same magistrates appointed not fewer than four women to similar posts, in parishes within the Aylesbury petty sessional division.

A DESPERATE LOCAL.—A local editor who has his sawdust and “P” in a town situated on the Erie canal, expressed his vexation at the death of “Items” in his vicinity thus:—“It's hard work to get up a column in these times. We seize our ready quill, scratch our classic head, there we stop. We might inform our readers that the weather is beautiful, but everybody tells you what, locate our source. Horses don't fall in the mud any more. Children are getting an sharp noway that they never get lost. Whisky is so bad that a man is too drunk to fight after taking a few; so there is nothing to write up about that. Oh! joy, there is an excited crowd of politicians standing on the railroad and the express is coming. Now, if they'll only stand and get run over, we'll be in our glory. But no, they scamper off as though their carcasses were valuable, confound the look. There's nothing to write up, so we'll give it up.”

KNAT CUT DECANTERS AND TUMBLERS OF French pattern can be bought at 5s. each in the market in the interior of Abyssinia.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 1550.—MAY 23, 1868.]

ECONOMISTS OF THE FLESH.—There are some people who are so peculiarly constituted that matters the most harmless of the mass of mankind set upon them in the most distressing manner. For instance, some persons cannot eat a lobster salad without its having a very curious effect upon their complexion. We know a lady who once indulged at supper time in a salad of this kind, sat upon her return to the ball-room her face and neck immediately became covered with spots, obliging her to retire. Cockles and shrimps have the like effect upon persons thus peculiarly constituted. A medical friend tells us that eating venus gives a lady of his acquaintance the nose-rash, and that orange-peel has produced great nervous excitement. Figs, again give rise in some people to what is termed “formication,” or a sensation like the tickling movements of ants upon the palate. The most extraordinary example of the adverse influences of a common article of food upon the human stomach, is related by a surgeon of one of our public hospitals. He says that a patient of his cannot touch rice without an extreme discomfort. “On one occasion, when at a dinner-party, he felt the symptoms of rice poisoning come on, and was, as usual, obliged to retire from the table, although he had partaken of any dish ostensibly containing rice. It appeared, on investigation, that some white soup, with which he had commenced his dinner, had been thickened with ground rice.” In another case similar symptoms have come on after a gentleman had partaken of bottled beer; this apparently extraordinary fact was explained by the presence in the bottle of a few grains of rice, which had been placed there to excite a secondary fermentation. But what was this to the perverse stomach of a gentleman in a case cited by Dr. Prout, who was poisoned by eating a mutation chop?

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, May 23rd, 1868.

At 1400 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

** THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

P.S. Highest & Lowest Cash Cash

Butcher Meat.

Beef Steak, - catty 240 200

" Roast, - " 240 200

" Soup, - " 140 130

" Bullock's Brains, - per set 70 55

" Tongue, - " 400 355

" Heart, - " 180 160

" Tail, - each 130 120

" Feet, - " 70 55

" Tripe (undressed), catty 84 77

" Liver, - " 84 77

Pork, Leg, - " 210 180

" Chop, - " 210 180

" Fat for Lard, " 150 130

Pigs Fry, - " 180 170

" Chitlings, - " 95 80

" Feet, - " 140 120

" Head, - " 140 120

" Liver, - " 150 125

Mutton Leg, - lb. 420 330

" Chop, - " 420 330

" Shoulder, - " 300 250

Dutton Liver, - " 200 180

Fruits.		
Oranges,	catty	190 150
Oranges,	"	130 120
Oranges,	each	150 130
Oranges,	each	190 120
Canton,	catty	150 120
Fresh,	"	70 60
Dried,	"	50 40
Oranges,	each	70 65
Oranges,	"	40 36
Oranges,	each	210 200
Oranges,	"	170 160
Oranges,	"	50 40
Oranges,	"	840 826
Oranges,	"	320 300
Oranges,	"	280 240
Oranges,	"	40 36
Oranges,	each	80 70
Melons,	catty	80 70
Oranges,	"	100 90
Pears,	"	350 300
Pears,	"	350 300
Pears,	"	80 70
Pears,	"	80 70
Pears,	"	60 50
Dried,	bottle	700 600
Dried,	catty	600 450
Dried,	"	500 450
Apples,	"	100 90
Apples,	"	70 60
Apples,	catty	70 60
Apples,	"	500 450
Miscellaneous.		
Oranges,	bottle	600 500
Oranges,	box	1200 1100
Oranges,	catty	200 190
Vermicelli,	"	195 180
Powder,	bottle	880 800
Teas,	catty	80 70
"	"	45 30
"	picul	2100 2000
"	"	2700 2600
"	catty	80 65
China,	"	160 140
Barley,	"	200 180
"	"	100 90
Salt,	"	10 9
Salt,	"	20 15
(whole),	"	240 220
(ground),	bottle	280 260
"	catty	240 220
Chutney,	"	240 180
new,	picul	6000 5700
Vinegar,	bottle	240 200
ton,	catty	800 600
"	"	250 200
ss.,	"	200 160
"	"	2000 1800
"	"	450 400
"	lb	500 520
English,	"	680 540
American,	"	590 540
Dutch,	each	1100 1000
Oil,	bottle	360 300
Oil,	catty	120 110
Oil,	"	130 120
Oil,	picul	720 700
"	catty	1250 1200
J. BURTON,	"	700 200
Inspector of Markets.		
Miscellaneous.		
WASHING BOOKS		
in English and Chinese.		
SHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use		
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now		
at this Office—Price, \$1 each.		
China Mail Office.		
CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale		
CODE BOOKS		
For RIFLE PRACTICE,		
at the WIMBLEDON RIFLE		
MEETINGS.		
CONTAINING—		
OFFICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND		
VICE-PRESIDENT, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES		
OF ASSOCIATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU		
MENTS FOR REGISTER KEEPER, AND TAB		
REGISTERS.		
PRICE, 50 cents each,		
fitable for the waistcoat pocket.		
GEAR FOR INDIAN TROOPS.		
It is strange that some of our European		
in India are but indifferently pro		
vided with proper head gear, and that too		
also pleas of economy, so that our		
are exposed to the risk of sun		
&c. Looked at in the bare econ		
o-point of view, it is a great mistake,		
trained soldier represents at least		
while the cost of a beat "air ch		
elmet does not exceed a few		
as the wicker-work one served out in		
an affair which quickly gets out		
and ceases to be a proper protec		
It is stated that a certain colonel		
the real comfort of his men at		
was desirous of preserving them		
only for powder and shot, orders		
own expense a supply of Ellwood's		
umber helmets, and men rejected		
hope of only wearing them. But		
the "regulations" came in		
and it was ordered that nothing		
regulation helmet should be used		
wherever possible, but in such a		
as it seems marvellous that (where		
ence can be detected in look),		
the superiority of the helmet being		
our soldiers should be compelled to		
die and sickness needlessly.		
Feb. 25th, 1868.		

No. 1550—MAY 23, 1868.]		
THE CHINA MAIL.		
7		
Miscellaneous.		
FRAUD.		
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a		
Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court,		
Calcutta, of counterfeiting the		
LABELS		
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,		
London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Lear to		
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;		
And on the 30th of the same month, for		
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES		
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE		
& BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was		
entreated by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to		
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.		
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.		
THE success of this most delicious and		
unrivalled Condiment having caused		
certain dealers to apply the name of		
Worcestershire Sauce" to their own		
inferior compounds, the Public is hereby		
informed that the only way to secure		
the genuine, is to		
ASK for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,		
and to see that their names are upon		
the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.		
Some of the foreign markets having		
been supplied with a spurious Worcester		
Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have		
been forged, I, D. P. give notice that they have		
furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take such proceedings against Manufacturers, Wholesalers, or other dealers		
by which their right may be infringed.		
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,		
and to see that their names are upon		
the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.		
Wholesalers and for Export, by the Proprietors		
Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London, &c.,		
or by Grosvenor Oilsman universally.		
These Cartridges are in		
three sizes, viz., 277 (or		
Snider Enfield) bore, .450		
(.450 half inch bore, and (.451		
(or small) bore.		
These CARTRIDGES		
have been adopted after exten		
sive comparative trials against		
all other descriptions, by Her		
Majesty's War Department, as		
the Standard Rifle Ammunition,		
and are not only used exclusively		
for the Snider Rifle, but are		
adapted to all other systems of Military		
Loading Rifles.		
They are the cheapest Car		
tridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made		
wholly of Metal, are Water		
proof and imperishable in any		
climate.		
Boxer Cartridge, Glass (empty), of all three sizes,		
packed with or without Bullets, and machine for		
loading same in Cartridges.		
Marked of Boxer CARTRIDGES, 450 bore,		
for Revolving Pistols, to use in Her Majesty's Navy.		
CARTRIDGES for Lefouchaux Revolvers,		
of 12, 16, 20, and 27 m. bore,		
Central Fin and Pin Fin CARTRIDGES,		
for all guns, Revolvers, &c.		
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,		
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr.		
J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government		
Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accom		
panying each bottle.		
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, "Dr.		
CHLORODYNE" FOR Lefouchaux Revolvers,		
of all sizes of Gun, Rifles and Revolvers.		
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,		
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THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.

Price, 5s.

Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

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2.—Treaty with the United States.

3.—Treaty with France.

4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia

CHAP. II.—SEC. 1 to 5.
Articles of Trade with China.

1.—Tariff on Articles of Import.

2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.

3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues.
Chinese Text of the same.

4.—Description of Articles of Import.

5.—Description of Articles of Export.

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Foreign Commerce with China.

1.—Port of Canton.

2.—Port of Chachau or Swatow.

3.—Port of Kiungchau in Hainan.

4.—Port of Amoy.

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6.—Ports of Tamshui and Taiwan in Formosa.

7.—Port of Ningpo.

8.—Port of Shanghai.

9.—Ports on the Yangtze' and Trade in the Interior.

10.—Port of Tanchau or Chefoo.

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CHAP. IV.—SEC. 1 to 5.
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Kanagawa and Hakodadi.

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2.—Chinese Numerals.

3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.

4.—Measures of Capacity.

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